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ABSTRACT

The five instructional packages in this collection were created by faculty members in the California State Universities to introduce students--and even faculty--to the easy steps involved in working with computers in instructional settings. Designed for students and faculty in entry-level courses who have little or no background in quantitative data analysis or computer use, the learning modules can also be made part of more advanced courses. They use actual, current data sets from the 1980s, and are designed to be incorporated either as principal or supplemental instructional materials in the social sciences, political science, history, ethnic studies, women's studies, and quantitative methods courses. The modules can be used with the California central cyber system and SPSS or with an IBM/PC and SPSS/PC+. Each manual provides background information on the specific topic, an introduction to sampling and quantitative analysis, a codebook, instructions for use with the main frame and microcomputers, and a series of graduated exercises that lead the students into progressively more complex processes. This document contains: (1) summaries of the instructional modules; (2) ordering information; (3) instructions for getting started with the modules and integrating them into the classroom; (4) using SPSS on campus; (5) using the data diskette; (6) using SPSS/PC+ with and without menus; (7) using SPSSX on the central cyber; and (8) using SPSSONL on the central cyber. Also included are lists of project participants and campus representatives. Abstracts for each of the five modules are provided at the end of the document. (DB)

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SOCIAL SCIENCE INSTRUCTIONAL MODULES WORKSHOP

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SOCIAL SCIENCE INSTRUCTIONAL MODULES

WORKSHOP MATERIALS

1990

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ROSTER

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SUMMARY OF

SOCIAL SCIENCE INSTRUCTIONAL MODULES

California's New Americans by Elliot R. Barkan of CSU, San Bernardino. This module introduces students to the application of computers in historical studies by using an actual data set from the Immigration and Naturalization Service. A one percent sample is taken from all immigrants to the U.S. in 1985 who intended to live in California. The data set contains 16 variables, including age, sex, occupation, zip code region, entry class and entry year, and classification upon admission as a permanent resident alien.

AIDS, Homophobia and Political Tolerance: Public Opinion in California by Richard DeLeon of San Francisco State University. Using data from a 1985 California Field Poll, students are able to explore relationships among variables such as fear about the spread of AIDS, beliefs about the transmission of AIDS, attitudes towards homosexuals, civil rights of homosexuals, political tolerance, political behavior and ideology, and demographic items such as age, sex, income, education, and race.

Opinions and Behavioral Characteristics of College Students by Bruce Haston of Humboldt State University and Richard Shaffer of CPSU, San Luis Obispo. This module is based upon a 1987-88 survey of 2,377 California State University students attending five CSU campuses. Variables include basic demographic information (e.g., age, major), attitudes about contemporary social issues (e.g., abortion, gun laws), expectations and desires (e.g., expected income, children desired), and personal behavior (e.g., drug use, number of sex partners in the last year).

The Status and Roles of American Women by Edward E. Nelson and Elizabeth N. Nelson of CSU, Fresno. This module uses 1985 California Field Poll data on opinions regarding women's issues. Variables include attitudes toward roles of women, whether respondents favor or oppose efforts to strengthen women's status in society, who respondents think should do the housework if both partners work and who actually does the housework, employment information, political behavior and ideology, and basic demographic information.

Crime and the Quality of Life in California by Jim Ross of CSU, Bakersfield. This module uses 1980 census information together with California State statistics on crime. Models used to explain crime are explored. Specific propositions that can be empirically tested are presented. The module explores techniques of analysis for testing these propositions. Variables are selected from the fields of criminology, sociology, economics, and anthropology.

GETTING COPIES OF THE MODULES

There are several ways you can get copies of the modules. Your campus representative to the Social Science Instructional Council has copies and will be glad to show them to you. A list of campus representatives is enclosed.

Use the form at the bottom of this page to obtain examination copies. Indicate which modules you want and whether you want the diskette containing the data.

You can order copies for your classes from Kinko's Long Beach II. (See the form below.) Ask your bookstore to order the modules just as they order textbooks. Note that the price does not include the data diskette. It is unnecessary for your students to buy the diskette. You can make copies and give it to them.

- -

To order classroom and examination copies...

Each manual comes with sturdy covers and a spiral binding for easy use. Course adoptions may be ordered directly from:

Kinko's Long Beach II
1800 Palos Verde Avenue
Long Beach, CA 90815
(213) 594-4727 FAX (213) 596-3238

The following approximate cost of the manuals does not include $3 for the diskette, or shipping, sales tax, and bookstore charges:

- ☐ *AIDS, Homophobia, and Political Tolerance: Public Opinion in California**.....$5.35
- ☐ *California's New Americans**.....$7.95
- ☐ *Crime and the Quality of Life in California: **.....$9.25
- ☐ *Opinions and Behavioral Characteristics of College Students**.....$7.75
- ☐ *The Status and Roles of American Women** $6.20

**The modules and accompanying materials are all copyright 1988.*

For examination copies, please indicate the manual(s) you wish to see and return this completed form to:

Dr. Elliott Barkan
Project Director
Department of History
California State University, San Bernardino
5500 University Parkway
San Bernardino, CA 92407-2397

_____
(Please Print) NAME

_____
DEPARTMENT

_____
INSTITUTION

_____
CITY

_____
STATE *ZIP CODE*

YES, I NEED 5 1/4" DISKETTES ☐ ,or 3-1/2 disks ☐

Please allow three weeks for delivery. Be sure to indicate if the 5 1/4" diskettes are needed.

Social Sciences Research and Instructional Council

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June, 1990

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GETTING STARTED WITH THE MODULES

To help you get started with the modules, we have included a diskette called "Getting Started." There are six files on this diskette. One is called "READ.ME." This will explain how to use the diskette. Turn your printer on. Place this diskette in drive A and type the following: PRINT A:READ.ME
Follow the instructions on the read.me file.

There are five additional files on this diskette, one for each of the modules. The name of each file consists of the name of the module, followed by a period, followed by cmd. These are command files. For example, the command file for the crime and quality of life module is called CJQL.CMD.

Use these command files to get an introduction to each of the modules. The content of the introduction is described below.

The Status and Roles of American Women (SRDATA)

This module uses survey data from a 1985 California Poll. The exercises are located on pages 29 to 34. The codebook is on pages 41 to 60. Each exercise becomes progressively more challenging. The last exercise is designed to be a final project. To get started working with this module, you could work through any of the first three exercises. Exercise one involves two-variable tables only, while exercises two and three use three-variable tables.

AIDS, Homophobia, and Political Tolerance: Public Opinion in California (AIDS)

This module also uses survey data from a 1985 California Poll. The exercises are spread throughout the book. The codebook is on pages 41 to 54. Exercises 12 to 14 on page 24 focus on two-variable tables, while exercises 15 to 17 on page 32 use three-variable tables. Exercises 12 and 15 might be a good place to get started.

California's New Americans (CALFINL)

This module is based on the Immigration and Naturalization Service's computerized public use records for 1985. It uses a one percent sample of all individuals indicating that they intended to reside in California. The codebook is found on pages 87 to 96. Most of the data require recoding. You might start by looking at the characteristics of people intending to immigrate to California. Sex (V8) and marital status (V9) would not require recoding. Age (V6) and occupation (V10) do require recoding. Image (V7) is a recoded version of age. You might

INTEGRATING THE MODULES INTO YOUR CLASSES

Each of the modules contains an orientation to the topic, an introduction to sampling and quantitative analysis, and a series of computer exercises. The exercises are arranged in order of difficulty. Appendices contain the codebook, instructions on using SPSS, and other technical material. A diskette contains the data set in ASCII format, a system file for use with SPSS/PC+, and a codebook.

The modules can be integrated into your classes in many ways. One approach is to assign the introductory chapters to be read by the students. Work through the simpler exercises in class. Ideally students should be given the opportunity to use the computer themselves and not just watch you do it. Later exercises can be assigned as homework and then reviewed in class. Some of the modules contain a culminating exercise in which the student is asked to choose a problem, produce the appropriate tables and statistics, interpret the tables, and write a brief research report.

A second approach is for faculty to develop their own exercises to accompany the modules. There is no reason that you should limit yourselves to the exercises we developed. If you do develop your own exercises, be sure to test them before assigning them. Most of the modules contain variables that are not used in the exercises and could be used to develop additional exercises, often on other topics.

A third approach is for faculty to use the data set accompanying the modules, but not to use the module itself. You would have to develop the introductory material yourself with this approach.

Haston's and Shaffer's module ("Opinions and Behavioral Characteristics of College Students") is based on a 1987-88 survey of California State University students attending five campuses (Fresno, Humboldt, San Francisco, San Luis Obispo, San Diego). The questions included in the survey are in the module. You could have the students in your class fill out the survey and compare the results to the larger survey. You could also design a survey for your campus and compare that to the larger survey.

DeLeon's module ("AIDS, Homophobia and Political Tolerance: Public Opinion in California") is based on a 1985 California Field Poll. Since that time the Field Institute has conducted

other surveys on attitudes and opinions on AIDS.[1] These later surveys could be used in your class to supplement DeLeon's module.

Most of the modules contain information that is also available on a national basis. For example, Nelson and Nelson's module ("The Status and Roles of American Women") contains information on whether respondents favor or oppose efforts to strengthen and change women's status in society today. These questions were also included in the Virginia Slim's surveys on women available through the Roper Center. Information on California could be compared with national information. Haston's and Shaffer's module also provides national information to compare with the data on California State University students.

The modules could be assigned to more advanced students to do as independent studies. The modules could also be used as background information for students interested in developing projects on these topics. For example, Barkan's module ("California's New Americans") includes a discussion of immigration to California. Nelson's and Nelson's module has a discussion of the history of the status and roles of women in the United States. Additionally, the modules could be used as texts for students wanting to learn how to analyze categorical data used crosstabulation, chi square, and measures of association.

Still another approach would be to use all the modules (or some subset of them) in a class that focused on computer applications in the social sciences. Here the emphasis would be on learning to use the computer and statistical packages such as SPSS. Ross' module ("Crime and the Quality of Life in California") is particularly useful in developing exercises focusing on the computer.

We would like to know how you are using the modules. As you develop approaches that work, please give a copy of the exercise or assignment to your local SSRIC representative. Please contact your SSRIC representative or the project directors for help in using the modules.

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[1]These surveys are FI8702 and FI8804. FI stands for Field Poll, 87 and 88 are the years in which the surveys were done, and 02 and 04 are the number of the survey in that year. Contact your local Social Science Research and Instructional Council representative for access to these data. A list of all representatives is attached.

USING SPSS ON YOUR CAMPUS

There are a number of options in using SPSS on your campus. One is to use the micro version of SPSS called SPSS/PC+. To do this you will need the necessary hardware and software and the data diskette for the module. See the handout called "Getting Copies of the Modules" and "Using the Data Diskettes."

You could also use SPSSX, version 2.0, on the Central Cyber. SPSS system files are located in a special account called 7ETPDBA on the Central Cyber. They are as follows:

AIDS (Aids, Homophobia, and Political Tolerance)
CALFINL (California's New Americans)
CJQL (Crime and the Quality of Life)
CSUSRVY (Opinions and Behavioral Characteristics)
SRDATA (Status and Roles of American Women)

You could also use SPSS, version 9.0, on the Central Cyber. This version is often used with SPSSONL, also on the Central Cyber. You would use the same SPSS system files described above.

Still another option would be to use SPSSX, version 3.0, which is available on some campus VAXs. The SPSS system files would have to be transferred from the Central Cyber to your campus VAX.

If you have the necessary hardware on your campus, using SPSS/PC+ is probably the easiest version to teach students.

Your campus computing center or your campus representative to the SSRIC (see enclosed list) will be glad to help you.

Materials in this packet explain how to use SPSS in its various forms. These materials are designed to handed out to students with minor alterations.

USING THE DATA DISKETTES

Each diskette contains four files. The first is a READ.ME file explaining how to use the module with SPSS/PC+ with menus. (See also the handout in this packet.)

Each module is identified with the following abbreviations:

AIDS (Aids, Homophobia, and Political Tolerance)
CALFINL (California's New Americans)
CJQL (Crime and the Quality of Life)
CSUSRVY (Opinions and Behavioral Characteristics)
SRDATA (Status and Roles of American Women)

The remaining three files on the diskette are the SPSS/PC+ system file, the raw data file, and the codebook. Each is identified with a three character extension to the file name. Using the AIDS module as an example, the SPSS/PC+ system file is called AIDS.SAV, the raw data file is called AIDS.DAT, and the codebook is called AIDS.COD.

If you plan to use SPSS/PC+, then you will want to use the .SAV file. Copy this onto your hard disk. You could copy it into the directory containing SPSS/PC+ (probably called SPSS). However, it would be better to create another directory (you might call it SIMSDAT) and copy the file into that directory. You could then include SPSSPC in your path command and execute SPSS/PC+ from the directory into which you copied the .SAV file. If this is confusing, ask your computer center or your SSRIC campus representative (a list is enclosed) for help.

If you plan to use another statistical package such as STATA, then you will want to use the .DAT file. If you plan to do this, you probably know this package already and know how to proceed.

USING SPSS/PC+ WITHOUT MENUS

NOTES

This handout describes one way to tell SPSS/PC+ what you want to do. SPSS/PC+ has its own editor called REVIEW. Commands can be written and executed within REVIEW.

To get started you must enter SPSS/PC+. Turn the computer on. At the C> prompt, type **SPSSPC.**[1] You will see a screen with a menu in the upper left corner. Turn the menu off by typing **Alt-M.**[2] You will now see a screen with two windows divided by a horizontal line in the middle of the screen. The top window is called SPSS.LIS and the bottom window is called SCRATCH.PAD. The bottom window is where you type your SPSS commands. The top window is where the output (i.e., what the computer gives you in response to your commands) appears.

This handout assumes you are working with a system file located in your current directory. A system file is a file containing your data and the data dictionary in a special format. When you are using a system file you do not have to include the data definition commands. They have been integrated into the file. This handout does not explain how to create such a file.

First, you must get the system file. Let's assume you want to use a system file called TEST.SPS. Type the following:

GET FILE='TEST.SPS'. [press enter]

There are several things to remember. There must be one or more spaces following the GET. The file name, TEST.SPS, must be enclosed by apostrophes or quotation marks. There must be a period at the end of the

---

[1]This handout assumes you are using a hard disk and that the drive is called C. Your system might be somewhat different. You might be using a system that is networked and/or the hard drive might be called D (or something else). Everything you type is in **bold** in this handout. This will make it easy for you to see exactly what you should type. It doesn't matter whether you use capitals or small letters.

[2]**Alt-M** means to first press the Alt key. While holding down the Alt key, press the M key. It doesn't matter whether it is a capital M or a small m. Then release both keys.

command. If you make a typing mistake, use the arrow keys to go back to the error and use the backspace or delete key to correct the error.

Second, unless the data are coded exactly the way you want, you will have to recode some variables. Let's assume you want to recode a variable called AGE now coded in years into three categories (under 30, 30 to 49, and 50 and over). Let's also assume another variable is called RACE and white is coded 1, black is coded 2, and other is coded 3. You want to combine black and other into one category and call it nonwhite. Type the following:

RECODE AGE (0 THRU 29=1)(30 THRU 49=2)
(50 THRU 89=3)/RACE (2,3=2). [press enter]

There are several things to remember. There must be one or more spaces after RECODE. There must be one or more spaces before and after THRU. A slash must separate the recodes for one variable from the recodes for another variable. There must be a period at the end of the command. Note that commands can be more than one line.

Third, if you have recoded, you will want new value labels for the recoded variables. So, type the following:

VALUE LABELS AGE 1 'UNDER 30' 2 '30 TO 49'
3 '50 AND OVER'/ RACE 2 'NONWHITE'. [press enter]

There are several things to remember. There must be one or more spaces following VALUE LABELS. There must be one or more spaces before and after the value (e.g., 1). There must be a slash separating the value labels for one variable from the labels for another variable. The label must be enclosed by apostrophes and must be 20 characters or less. The command must end with a period. Don't include part of the label on one line and the rest of the label on the next line.

Fourth, you must tell SPSS to carry out some statistical procedure. Let's assume you want to get frequency distributions for these two recoded variables. Type the following:

FREQUENCIES VAR=AGE RACE. [press enter]

There are several things to remember. There must be one or more spaces following FREQUENCIES. The command must end with a period. The FREQUENCIES command can do other things such as histograms, bar charts, percentiles, and many statistics.

Fifth, let's assume you also want to get a crosstabulation of these two variables. Let's assume you want to find out the age distribution for whites and nonwhites. We would want to use age as the dependent variable and race as the independent

variable. Also, we want the column percents and chi square. Type the following:

CROSSTABS AGE BY RACE/OPTIONS 4/STATISTICS 1.
[press enter]

There are several things to remember. There must be one or more spaces after CROSSTABS. There must also be one or more spaces before and after the variable names (e.g., AGE) and BY. There must also be one or more spaces separating OPTIONS and 4 and separating STATISTICS and 1. The dependent variable is listed first, then BY, and then the independent variable. Option 4 gives you the column percents and statistics 1 gives you chi square. There are many other options and statistics available. More then one table can be run by separating one table request from another table request with a slash. End the command with a period.

Look at your commands. Use the arrow keys to move to anything you want to change. Use the delete and backspace keys to erase. Fix all errors.

Now you are ready to execute the commands. Put the cursor on the command you want SPSSPC to start at. In this case, put the cursor on the GET command. Press F10.[3] "Run from cursor" will be highlighted. Press the enter key to accept this. SPSSPC will now execute the commands. You will see your output in the top window (called SPSS.LIS). Whenever the screen says MORE in the upper right, press any key to see the next screen of information. When SPSSPC is finished, you will be back at the screen with the menu in the upper left. Turn the menu off by typing **Alt-M**. You have several options. First, you may want to move into the top window and look at your output. To do this press F2. "Switch" will be highlighted. This means to switch windows. Press enter to accept this. You can use the arrow keys to move up and down in the top window. To get back to the bottom window, press F2 and enter. Second, you may have errors to fix. Correct the errors in your commands in the bottom window. When all errors are fixed, execute the commands again using the procedure described above. Third, you may want to type some more commands and execute them. Do this using the procedure described above. Remember to put your cursor at the first command you want SPSSPC to execute when you execute these new commands.

Now you are ready to exit SPSSPC. Move the cursor to the bottom of the file and type the following:

FINISH. [press enter]

---

[3]Press F10 means to press the function key labeled F10.

With the cursor on this command, press F10 and enter. You will now be back at the C> prompt.

You may now want to print your output. At the C> prompt, type the following:

PRINT SPSS.LIS [press enter]

This is the DOS print command. There is no period at the end of the command. This will send the SPSS.LIS file (i.e., your output) to your printer.

You're done. **CONGRATULATIONS!!!**

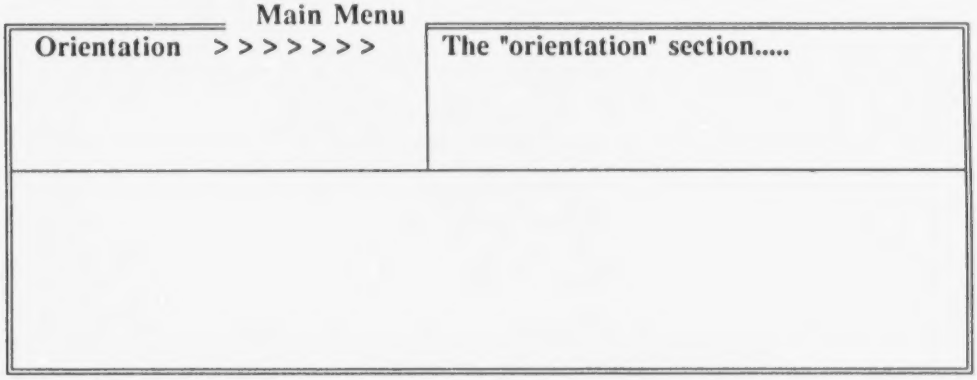
Using SPSS/PC+ With Menus[1]

I. Starting SPSS/PC

a. This will vary depending on the way SPSS has been installed, but the simplest way is to change to the disk drive and directory where SPSS/PC is located (typically that will be C:\SPSS), type **SPSSPC** and press the **return** key.

b. Whenever the word MORE appears in the upper-right-hand corner, hit the **return** key.

c. After a few moments, you will see the Main Menu and Orientation windows on the top half of the screen and the command window on the bottom half of the screen. It will look something like this...



II. Reading the SSIM's file of your choice

a. **Choose** the following commands from the menus window by using the arrow keys and pressing the **return** key after each choice.

Read or Write data	(this option is in the Main Menu)
Get	(this option is in the Read or Write data sub-menu)
!/File	(this option is in the Get sub-menu)

---

[1] Source: Reprinted from Bruce M. Haston and Richard A. Shaffer, *Opinions and Behavioral Characteristics of College Students, 1988.*

b. Now, place the data disk in drive A. You are in the 'Edit' window.

1. Press the **ESC** key.
2. Hold down the **Alt** key and press **F**. A prompt will appear at the bottom of the screen.
3. Get a directory of the files on your disk by typing **A:*.*** then press **return**.
4. Using the arrow keys, choose your SSIM's system file (its the file with **.SAV** at the end) and press the **return** key.
5. Press the **F10** key followed by the **return** key
6. When the word MORE appears in the upper-right-hand corner, hit the **return** key. Repeat this step until the windows re-appear.

III. Performing your analysis (see Section C for sample procedures)

IV. Ending your SPSS/PC session

a. Choose **Finish** and hit the **return** key

b. Press the **F10** key followed by the **return** key to execute the command.

PROCEDURES ON SPSS PC

I. To run Frequencies

a. **Choose** the following commands from the menus window by using the arrow keys and pressing the **return** key after each choice.

Analyze data	(this option is in the Main Menu)
Descriptive statistics	(this option is in the Analyze data sub-menu)
Frequencies	(this option is in the Descriptive statistics sub-menu)
Variables	(this option is in the Frequencies sub-menu)

b. Hold down the **Alt** key and type **V** to see a variable list

c. **Choose** your variable(s) by either typing in the first letter, or by using the arrow keys to scroll to the variable of choice and press **return**.

d. Press **F10**, followed by the **return** key to execute the command

Note: As SPSS is working, the case number being read will appear in the upper-right-hand corner of the screen. Be patient, when all cases are read, your frequency tables will appear. To return to the Main Menu, wait until the word MORE appears in the upper-right-hand corner and then press the return key. Repeat this step until the windows re-appear.

II. To run CROSSTABS

a. **Choose** the following commands from the menus window by using the arrow keys and pressing the **return** key after each choice.

Analyze data	(this option is in the Main Menu)
Descriptive statistics	(this option is in the Analyze data sub-menu)
Crosstabs	(this option is in the Descriptive statistics sub-menu)
Tables	(this option is in the Crosstabs sub-menu)
! Row Variable	(this option is in the Tables sub-menu)

b. Hold down the **Alt** key and type **V** to see a variable list

c. **Choose** your row variable(s) by either typing in the first letter, or by using the arrow keys to scroll to the variable of choice and press **return**.

d. Hold down the **Alt** key and type **E** then: press the **spacebar**, type the word **BY** and press the **spacebar** again

b. Hold down the **Alt** key and type **V** to see a variable list and **choose** column variable(s)

d. Press **F10** then press the **return** key to execute the command
Note: As SPSS is working, the case number being read will appear in the upper-right-hand corner of the screen. Be patient, when all cases are read, your tables will appear. To return to the main menu, wait until the word MORE appears in the upper-right-hand corner, press the return key. Repeat this step until the windows re-appear.

GENERAL COMMAND FORMAT FOR SPSS PC

Most of your commands will start from the "Main Menu" window. You will choose most of your commands by either using the arrow keys and scrolling (followed by the return key), or by typing the first letters of the command. Continue choosing the correct commands from the sub-menus (using either of the above methods) until the commands are complete. Then, press the F10 key followed by a return to execute the command.

EDITING COMMAND KEYS

Hold down the **Alt** key and type **M** to toggle from the main menu to your work screen. Or, if you want the menu selections to stay on the top of the menu, press the **Alt** key and type the **E** to toggle into an editing mode.

Hold down the **Alt** key and type **T** to type in specifications. Press the **F10** key and **return** to execute your command.

USING SPSSX ON THE CENTRAL CYBER

NOTES

To use SPSSX on the central cyber, you must first have an account. The limits on the account must be raised to run SPSSX (i.e., the default limits won't work). Contact your local computer center and tell them that you need an account capable of running SPSSX.

This handout assumes you are working with a system file. A system file is a file containing your data and the data dictionary in a special format. When you are using a system file, you do not have to include the data definition commands. They have been integrated into the file. This handout does not explain how to create such a file.

First, you must make the system file a local file by using the GET command if it is an indirect access file or the ATTACH command if it is a direct access file. You must also make SPSSX local by typing **FIND,SPSSX.**[1]

Second, you must create a file containing your SPSSX commands. Use the editor (e.g., XEDIT, FSE, ICE) that you are familiar with. Your computer center has handouts on these editors. Let's name this file TEST.

The first command in TEST will be the FILE HANDLE command. Type the following:

FILE HANDLE DATA [press return]

There are several things to remember. There must be one or more spaces following FILE HANDLE. DATA is the name of your system file. The FILE HANDLE command assigns what SPSSX calls the file handle to your system file to identify that file.

The second command is the GET command. Type the following:

GET FILE=DATA [press return]

There must be one or more blanks following GET. DATA is the name of your system file. The GET commands gets the system file for SPSSX to use.

---

[1]Everything you type is in **bold** in this handout. This will make it easy for you to see exactly what you should type. This handout does not explain NOS (Network Operating System) commands. Your computer center should have a handout on NOS commands. The GET, ATTACH, FIND, and MFL commands are NOS commands.

Unless the data are coded exactly the way you want, you will have to recode some variables. Let's assume you want to recode a variable called AGE now coded in years into three categories (under 30, 30 to 49, and 50 and over). Let's also assume another variable is called RACE and white is coded 1, black is coded 2, and other is coded 3. You want to combine black and other into one category and call it nonwhite. Type the following:

RECODE AGE (0 THRU 29=1)(30 THRU 49=2)
(50 THRU 89=3)/RACE (2,3=2) [press return]

There are several things to remember. There must be one or more spaces after RECODE. There must be one or more spaces before and after THRU. A slash must separate the recodes for one variable from the recodes for another variable. Note that commands can be more than one line. However, the second or continuation line must be indented one or more spaces.

If you have recoded, you will want new value labels for the recoded variable. Type the following:

ADD VALUE LABELS AGE 1 'UNDER 30' 2 '30 TO 49'
3 '50 AND OVER'/ RACE 2 'NONWHITE' [press return]

There are several things to remember. There must be one or more spaces following ADD VALUE LABELS. There must be one or more spaces before and after the value (e.g., 1). There must be a slash separating the value labels for one variable from the labels for another variable. The label must be enclosed by apostrophes or quotation marks and must be 20 characters or less. Don't include part of the label on one line and the rest of the label on the next line.

You must tell SPSS to carry out some statistical procedure. Let's assume you want to get frequency distributions for these two recoded variables. Type the following:

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=AGE RACE [press return]

There are several things to remember. There must be one or more spaces following FREQUENCIES. The FREQUENCIES command can do other things such as histograms, bar charts, percentiles, and many statistics.

Often you will want to run more than one statistical procedure. For example, you may also want to get a crosstabulation of these two variables. Let's assume you want to find out the age distribution for whites and nonwhites. We would want to use age as the dependent variable and race as the independent variable. Also, we want the column percents and chi square. Type the following:

CROSSTABS TABLES=AGE BY RACE [press return]
OPTIONS 4 [press return]

STATISTICS 1 [press return]
There are several things to remember. These are three separate commands. Therefore, none of the commands are indented (i.e., the second and third lines are not continuations of the first line). There must be one or more spaces after CROSSTABS, OPTIONS, and STATISTICS. There must also be one or more spaces before and after the variable names (e.g., AGE) and BY. The dependent variable is listed first, then BY, and then the independent variable. Option 4 gives you the column percents and statistics 1 gives you chi square. There are many other options and statistics available. More then one table can be run by separating one table request from another table request with a slash.

Look at your commands. Note any errors and fix them before executing the commands. Save the file as a local file and get out of the your editor.

Now you are ready to execute the commands. You should see a slash (/) on the screen. This is the prompt that tells you that the computer is ready. Type the following:

SPSSX,I=TEST,L=OUTPUT [press return]

This is the command to execute your commands. Remember that TEST is the name of the file that contains your commands and that OUTPUT is the name you are giving to the file that will contain the output (i.e., what the computer gives you in response to your commands.) There will be a pause while the computer processes your job. When it is finished, it will give you the following message:

STOP END SPSSX

This is what it should look like if there are no errors or warnings. If there are errors or warnings, it will tell you. This means you must go back into your file containing the SPSSX commands and correct the mistakes. Then replace the old TEST file with the new corrected TEST file and execute the commands again. If you should get a message that there was insufficient memory, rerun the command with the following addition:

SPSSX,I=TEST,L=OUTPUT,WB=8000 [press return]

If you still get the message that there is insufficient memory, rerun the command again increasing WB to 15000.

If you did not have any errors or warnings you are ready to print your file. You might want to use your editor to look at the output file before printing it to make sure it is what you want. To print the output file, type the following:

PRINT,OUTPUT,CC,DID=[your campus access code)
[press return]

OUTPUT is the name of your output file. CC indicates that there are carriage controls in the file telling

the printer when to skip to a new page. DID is your campus address. You must place your campus access code after the equals sign. Your computer center can tell you what it is.

You're done. **CONGRATULATIONS!!!**

USING SPSSONL ON THE CENTRAL CYBER

INSTRUCTIONS FOR DATA ANALYSIS

Use these instructions to use SPSS to analyze data from the 1985 California Poll.

First, press the RETURN key. (Use this return key everytime the instructions say cr.) The left side of the page shows how the computer will respond; the right side tells you what to type in.

COMPUTER'S RESPONSE	YOUR ACTION
[Since local procedures vary, see your instructor for log-on procedures, user name, and password.]	
[There will be a header similar to:] 87/12/09. 03.14.31 A3A0105 CAL STATE CYBER 170/760. NOS... FAMILY	cr
USER NAME	(Get User Name and Password from instructor) cr
PASSWORD	cr
[Wait for a message similar to:] JSN:AFNB,NAMIAF /	ATTACH,SRDATA/UN=7ETPDBA cr
/	SPSSONL cr
SPSS/ONLINE 9.0 USE A SPSS SYSTEM FILE THIS RUN ?	YES cr
ENTER FILE NAME ?	SRDATA cr
USE A RAW DATA FILE THIS RUN ?	NO cr
USE A MATRIX INPUT FILE THIS RUN ?	NO cr
AUTO-MODE ?	10 GET FILE cr

Sometimes you want to see the frequencies of responses to a question. To get frequencies, choose any line number greater than the one you used for GET FILE and use the following form:

20 FREQUENCIES;GENERAL = list of variables cr

Try this by getting the frequencies for marital status and for sex from these data.

Use EXECUTE to tell the computer to actually do what you have requested. (Be sure the printer switch is turned on if you want a printed copy.)

20 FREQUENCIES;GENERAL = V63,V66 cr

EXECUTE cr

You can type L for a List of your program so far and then add or correct lines to continue your data analysis.

Request crosstabs with the following form:
(Note that you can replace an old line with a new request. DELETE 20 would remove the whole line.)

20 CROSSTABS; TABLES = dependent variable BY independent variable BY control variable

(If you run out of room on a line, number your next line 20.006). Try this example by getting a two-variable crosstab showing the relationship between marital status and sex.

20 CROSSTABS; TABLES = V63 BY V66 cr

To get more than one table at a time, you put slashes between tables, e.g., V63 by V66/V57 by V66

```
30 OPTIONS; 3,5        cr          [Gives only column percents]

40 STATISTICS; 1       cr          [For chi square]
```

NOTE: You can correct a mistake on a line if you haven't pushed the carriage return yet. Use the backspace key to go as far as you need to and then retype the rest of the line. (If you have already pushed the carriage return, simply retype the line using the appropriate line number again.)

Remember to turn on the printer if you want a copy. The Print switch will copy only what is actually on the screen.

```
EXECUTE     cr
```

When you have all of the tables that you want, log off the computer.

```
END       cr                    /    [This gets you out of SPSS.]

BYE       cr                    LOGGED OUT
```

Recoding--Sometimes you want to simplify variables so there are fewer categories. For example, you might want to change the values of the variable "R's marital status" from married, separated, widowed, and never married to married and not married. You can do this with a RECODE instruction using the following form:

```
  RECODE; VARIABLE NAME (old values = new value)(old values =
                                                  new values)
```

For example: The variable name for marital status is V63 and the values run from 1 to 4. This can be recoded by:

```
  15 RECODE; V63 (1 = 1) (2 THRU 4 = 2)
```

If you number this line 15, it will automatically be inserted between "10 GET FILE" and "20 CROSSTABS."

Selecting part of the data--Sometimes you want to use only a subset of the data. This uses a SELECT IF instruction. For example, to use the data from males only:

```
     12  SELECT IF; (V66 EQ 1)
```

READING SPSS CROSSTABS FROM COMPUTER OUTPUT

The SPSS Command

```
10.     GET FILE
20.     CROSSTABS
20.005  TABLES = V63 BY V66
30.     OPTIONS
30.005 3,5
40.     STATISTICS
40.005 1
? E
 ENTERING SPSS.
          177700B -- MAXIMUM CM AVAILABLE FOR THIS RUN


- - - CROSSTABS - - -

 GIVEN 2 DIMENSIONS,  INITIAL CM ALLOWS FOR    201 CELLS
                      MAXIMUM CM ALLOWS FOR   9700 CELLS

     V63       R'S MARITAL STATUS
BY V66         R'S SEX

                 V66
      COUNT
    COL PCT   MALE      FEMALE     ROW
                                   TOTAL
                 1.         2.

V63
          1.      307        269       576
  MARRIED          57.3       57.0      57.1

          2.       57         74       131
  SEPARATE-D       10.6       15.7      13.0

          3.       23         52        75
  WIDOWED           4.3       11.0       7.4

          4.      149         77       226
  NEVER MARR       27.8       16.3      22.4

       COLUMN     536        472      1008
        TOTAL-    53.2       46.8     100.0

 CHI-SQUARE =  34.94180 WITH     3 D.F., SIG. =    .0000

 - - -
```

Social Science Instructional Modules

These five innovative instructional packages have been created by faculty members in the California State Universities in order to introduce students - and even faculty - to the easy steps involved in working with computers in instructional settings.

Designed for students and faculty in entry-level courses who have little or no background in quantitative data analysis or computer use, they can also be made part of more advanced courses. These modules use actual, current data sets from the 1980s, are California focussed, and are designed to be incorporated either as principal or supplemental instructional materials in sociology, political science, history, ethnic studies, women's studies, and quantitative methods courses, etc. They can be used with the California State Universities' central cyber system and SPSS or with an IBM/PC (or other compatible micros) and SPSS/PC+.

Each manual provides background information on the specific topic, an introduction to sampling and quantitative analysis, a codebook, instructions for use with the main frame and micros, and a series of graduated exercises that lead the students into progressively more complex processes. Optional diskettes can be purchased which contain the data set (in ASCII) and a system file for use with SPSS/PC+.

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AIDS, Homophobia and Political Tolerance: Public Opinion in California

By Richard DeLeon,
San Francisco State University

This module utilizes a data set consisting of a subset of 46 variables taken from the November-December 1985 California Field Poll of 1,005 persons. The survey questions concern the intensity of public fear about the spread of AIDS; beliefs about the transmission of AIDS; attitudes towards homosexuals, civil rights of homosexuals; political tolerance of homosexuals, communists, Blacks, and members of the KKK; respondents' political behavior and ideology; and demographic items, including age, sex, income, education, and race. The student manual provides background on the AIDS epidemic and the political controversies it has spawned. It also covers basic principles of scientific inquiry, the vocabulary of research, and basic strategies of univariate, bivariate, and multivariate analysis. The text uses many examples drawn from the data set, along with 17 self-paced exercises that begin with how to read a codebook and end with problems in testing hypotheses involving three variables.

California's New Americans

By Elliott R. Barkan,
California State University, San Bernardino

This module introduces students to the application of computers in historical studies by using an actual data set from the Immigration and Naturalization Service. In 1985, 157,000 immigrants admitted to the U.S. said they intended to live in California. A one percent sample from the records of those persons was taken. The data set contains 16 variables, including age, sex, occupation, marital status, zip code region, entry class and entry year, and classification upon admission as a permanent resident alien. The manual itself provides a chapter on the history of immigration into California, a topic rarely treated as such in any California texts. Subsequent chapters introduce students to sampling and basic information about the kinds of statistics which they can generate,including univariate, bivariate, and multivariate analyses; the actual steps they would follow using SPSS on the California State Universities' Central Cyber (with the procedures for SPSS/PC+ on micros in an appendix); and sample questions for frequencies, cross-tabulations, recoding, and selected data. The appendices contain both the codebook and a variety of sample outputs.

Opinions and Behavioral Characteristics of College Students

By Bruce Haston,
California State University, Humboldt
and
Richard Shaffer,
Cal Polytechnic State University,
San Luis Obispo

This module is based upon a 1987-88 survey of 2377 California State University students attending five CSU campuses (Fresno, Humboldt, San Francisco, San Luis Obispo, and San Diego). Besides basic demographic information (age, gender, major, etc.), students were asked a wide range of questions concerning contemporary issues (SDI, abortion, gun laws, etc.), personal expectations and desires (expected income in 10 years, children desired, fear of nuclear war, etc.), and personal behavior (drug use, number of sex partners in the last year, use of alcohol, etc.). The manual discusses American college students, polling methodology, the use of computers in the social sciences, and some basics of data analysis, such as hypotheses, independent-dependent variables, statistical and substantive differences, cross-tabulation, measures of association, and how to read a computer printout. Several examples are included in order to guide students in some or all of the seven exercises, half of which require the use of a computer. The codebook contains the questions asked and the frequency and percentage distributions.

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Crime and the Quality of Life in California

By Jim Ross,
California State University, Bakersfield

This module contains techniques of analysis and demographic data for empirical tests of typical propositions about the causes of crime. A combined data set has been created for this module using 1980 census information together with offical California State Statistics on crime. The variables that have been included were determined in consultation with criminology, sociology, economics, and anthropology faculty members. The manual itself begins with an examination of models that have been followedto explain crime and some common propositions and research in this field. Specific propositions that can be empirically testedwith the data set are presented. Subsequent chapters include research methods for gathering and interpreting data and exercises covering univariate, bivariate, and advanced analyses with an elaboration model. A comprehensive appendix includes the codebook, SPSS information and a glossary of criminal justice and research methods.

The Status and Roles of Women

By Edward and Elizabeth Nelson,
California State University, Fresno

This module uses 1985 California Field Poll data on opinions regarding women's issues. The manual begins with an historical overview of women in the United States, including a summary of changes in public opinion. It describes the basics of sample surveys, frequency distributions, crosstabulations, and chi square. Students are guided through excercises in frequencies and crosstabs and then are encouraged to continue to analyze the data using their own hypotheses. Appendices contain the codebook, instructions for students, and notes to the instructor.

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